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NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST. President Richard Nixon speaks to U.S. Government officials and guests attending the National Prayer Breakfast held Feb. 1 in Washington, D.C. The purpose of the annual event is "to bring the Nation's official family together to ask God's guidance in the coming year." The breakfast is sponsored by the Senate and House prayer groups for the purpose of recognizing the moral and spiritual

values upon which our Nation was founded. Military service chaplains arranged similar breakfasts and observances worldwide on more than 1,400 bases, installations, ships at sea, and remote sites. An estimated 200,000 servicemen and women participated in the special event and heard pre-taped spiritual messages from President Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

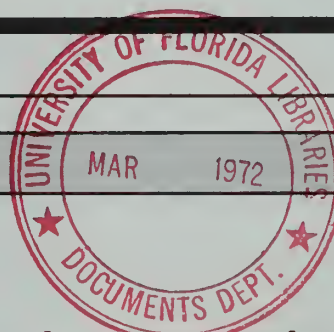
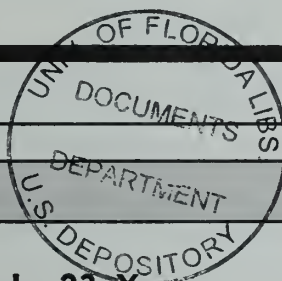


DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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DEFENSE POLICY: DoD Budget



Lowest Share Of Federal Budget In 23 Years

Defense Budget Of \$83.4 Billion Sought For Fiscal Year 1973

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird introduced the Fiscal Year 1973 Defense Department budget at a Pentagon press briefing Jan. 29—which is the lowest proportionate percentage of the total Federal budget in almost a quarter century.

Mr. Laird emphasized three major points:

1. The FY 73 Defense budget, together with supplemental funds sought for FY

72, represent the minimum amounts needed and necessary to protect the Nation and to achieve President Richard Nixon's policy of peace through strength, partnership and meaningful negotiations.

2. The FY 73 Defense budget reflects the lowest proportionate percentage of the total Federal budget in 23 years. Similarly, the percentage of the Gross National Product (GNP) slated for de-

fense will again decline, reaching an estimated 22-year low of 6.4 per cent.

3. With the coming end of involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, the Nation is moving in an orderly transition into the peacetime, or base-line level, of deterrent forces, in keeping with the Nixon Doctrine.

This, together with the increased em-
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DEFENSE BUDGET

(Continued From Page 1)

phasis on technological superiority, total force planning and weapons modernization, will provide for the Nation's defense at the lowest cost while taking into account the strategic, manpower, political and fiscal realities, including the major pay increases which Congress has approved for military and civilian personnel of DoD.

\$83.4 Billion

Budget authority requested for FY 73 totals \$83.4 billion—an increase of \$6.3 billion over FY 72. Of this increase, \$4.1 billion represents military, civilian and retired pay cost increases.

Significant increases are programmed for strategic forces (\$1.2 billion), research and development (\$1 billion), and National Guard and Reserve forces (\$2.6 billion).

These increases reflect the emphasis placed on programs to strengthen the Nation's deterrent in light of continued growth in Soviet strategic forces, the need for preserving and strengthening the U.S. technological base and position of technological superiority, and for providing a more effective total force capability in the Nation's force structure.

General purpose forces show reduced total funding due to continued cutbacks in Southeast Asia costs, but increases have been programmed within the FY 73 total for base-line force support consistent with the need for improved readiness for these forces.

Training, medical and general personnel programs will increase by \$1.9 billion, reflecting the emphasis placed on personnel-oriented programs as the U.S. moves toward a Zero Draft and an All-Volunteer Force, as well as the increased costs of medical care and other support for active and retired military personnel.

Other Nations

Support to other nations will increase by \$300 million and reflects a larger increase for military assistance offset by reduced requirements for support of the Vietnamese and other Free World forces.

In the strategic systems area, major increases are programmed for Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS),

the B-1 bomber, Safeguard and Subsurface Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) acceleration.

General purpose program increases cover advance procurement for a nuclear carrier, the F-15 aircraft, Patrol Escort Ships and nuclear attack submarines.

Other major program increases include military construction and family housing military assistance, National Guard and Reserve force modernization and Service attractiveness programs. These specific program increases total more than \$4.9 billion.

Forces and Personnel

The strategic force levels will remain stable with no changes in the total number of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), but there will be increased capability in Poseidon and Minuteman III, and small changes in other areas.

General purpose forces for land and air show no significant changes, but the number of ships in the active fleet will continue to decrease as marginally effective older ships are retired.

Military personnel are programmed to decrease by only 33,000 as a base-line, or peacetime force, structure is approached. This compares to FY 72 reductions of 322,000 and reductions of 1,189,000 from the FY 68 peak. The U.S. military personnel level will be at a 23-year low.

Civilian Personnel

Civilian personnel will decrease 5,000 in FY 73 for a total reduction of 251,000 since FY 68. At 1,036,000, this is 1,000 above FY 64 but also the lowest since FY 50.

Total Defense military and civilian strength at the end of FY 73 is planned to be 3,394,000—38,000 below FY 72 but 1,440,000 below the wartime peak of FY 68 and the lowest since 1950.

Citing statistics, it was noted that during a defense buildup such as occurred from FY 64 to FY 68, outlays or expenditures lagged budget authority. This trend is reversed during a cutback such as the FY 68-71 period. With increased budget authority in FY 72 and again in FY 73, expenditures are again lagging budget authority. This is caused, basically, by the lead-times required for program execution in the procurement, research and construction areas.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Robert C. Moot pointed out that "... during a period of defense buildup, such as we had during 1964 to 1968, budget authority leads outlays. As we go out and start to buy before the goods are delivered, we create budget authority obligations prior to outlays.

Outlays Exceed Authority

"Conversely, during a period of defense cutback, such as we had in 1968 to 1971, outlays exceed authority because the built up pipeline is still there and deliveries continue although we are then curtailing our new buying.

"We reached what [Defense] Secretary [Melvin R.] Laird characterizes as the rock-bottom, bare-bones point in the defense posture in 1971. This was reached in both outlay terms and budget authority terms. In 1972, Congress did approve an increase in budget authority over 1971, and we started again to improve our defense posture by developing and acquiring new weapons as well as modernizing forces in being."

In the discussion that follows, it will be helpful to keep in mind the relationship between Budget Authority and Outlays.

The real increase in budget authority terms for support of base-line forces is greater than the net differences between the figures for Fiscal Years 1973 and 1972 because it amplified by virtue of reduced Southeast Asia costs and lower manpower strengths.

The FY 73 budget authority for Defense represents 29.8 per cent of the total Federal budget—no significant change from the substantially reduced (Continued On Page 7)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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DASD Miller Is Guest Speaker At Patrick AFB

Defense Race Relations Institute Begins Formal Classes

The Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI)—one of the Defense Department's major forward steps in the advancement of its Human Goals Program—started its first formal class Jan. 31 at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.

On hand to address the students, staff and faculty before the onset of classes was the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Equal Opportunity) Donald L. Miller.

Mr. Miller presented what he termed "our common problem" before his audience in the form of several questions:

—How do we achieve true equal opportunity in support of the Defense Department's Human Goals Program?

—In "real-world" terms, the question to be asked is what does it take to make people understand that equal opportunity is no passing fancy or a game that people play?

—What does it take to make people conscious of the fact that the issue of equal opportunity is a serious business and one that impacts on each and every human being throughout the world—not just in our own national or local sphere of interest or influence?

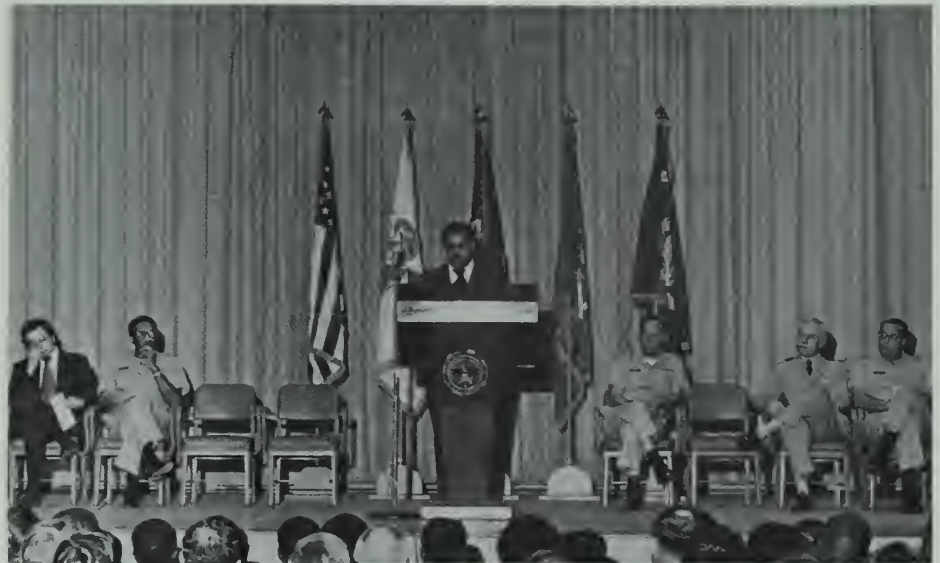
—How can we love our international brother when we have not yet learned to deal equitably with our domestic self?

Cornerstone Questions

"These are the cornerstone questions," he said, "which you at this institution must come to grips with and develop answers and solutions to."

Mr. Miller explained that the concepts and goals of equal opportunity do not revolve solely around any issue of race, religion, sex or age, but rather encompass them all.

He said that, although the most demanding need for attention and concern



OPENING CEREMONY. Deputy Assistant Secretary Miller presents his views to students attending the first formal class of the Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI), which started sessions at Patrick AFB, Fla., Jan. 31. Graduates of the seven-week DRRI course will return to their military units where they will conduct discussion seminars and education programs in race relations. (Commanders Digest Photo by MSgt. Robert G. Fisher, USAF)

at this time is in the area of race relations, "our basic dedication and commitment is to the broader issue of equal opportunity."

He noted that some people maintain that there is no racial problem but, rather, a "people" problem, and others say the Military Departments have no black-white problem because members of the Services are all one color: Army green, Marine green, Navy blue or Air Force blue.

He dismissed such positions as being "neither morally nor intellectually defensible."

Diverse Backgrounds

"The greatness of this nation of ours," he emphasized, "has come from the fact that we are a people of diverse ethnic, racial and socio-economic backgrounds. It is not bad nor wrong nor unfortunate to be different—nor is it necessarily good, right or fortunate to be the same

as everyone else. It is, however, all the negatives you can possibly imagine not to be able to recognize and appreciate those differences which make each and every one of us who or what we are.

"The Services and the Defense Department have officially recognized these differences as facts in being and are trying to deal today with the reality of our differences in an open and honest fashion."

Several Misconceptions

Mr. Miller cited several misconceptions that circulate among citizens throughout the Nation—including some Service people—about the Services and racial problems, ranging from: "The Services do not care about equal opportunity," "They do not intend to do anything," and "The problem will be white-washed or swept under the rug," to

(Continued On Page 6)

National Survey On Drug Abuse Reveals Statistical Data

Approximately 24 million Americans have used marijuana at one time or another, the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse discovered in a national survey conducted as a part of its study of marijuana and drug abuse. The statistic was announced Jan. 21 by Raymond P. Shafer, former Governor of Pennsylvania and Commission Chairman.

Mr. Shafer said the survey was the most comprehensive national survey on marijuana ever conducted. "It is a representative survey covering the entire population," he said.

The use of marijuana has spread to all segments of our population, he declared. "In the past five to seven years, it has become more than just a drug to take

for a 'high'; it has become a symbol, a dividing line between young and old, as well as a convenient, visible and somewhat pungent signal of protest."

The survey indicates that 15 per cent of the 18-and-over population and 14 per cent of the 12-17 age group have used marijuana at one time or another. That amounts to a little over 24 million Americans. When asked if they were presently using marijuana, six per cent of the 12-17 age group and five per cent of the 18-and-over group said, "Yes." This amounts to 8,340,000 Americans.

Interestingly, among the 18-25 year-olds questioned, 39 per cent said they had used marijuana at one time or another, while 17 per cent said they were presently using marijuana. One thing the survey clearly shows, Mr. Shafer explained, is that marijuana use is age-specific. The heaviest use is in the 18-25 year-old range. After 25, use falls off rapidly. Said Chairman Shafer, "One possible explanation seems to be that people outgrow it."

Biggest Single Reason

According to the survey, the biggest single reason for terminating usage is loss of interest. Twice the proportion of adults report this motive for quitting as report the next most compelling motive—concern over the legal status of marijuana.

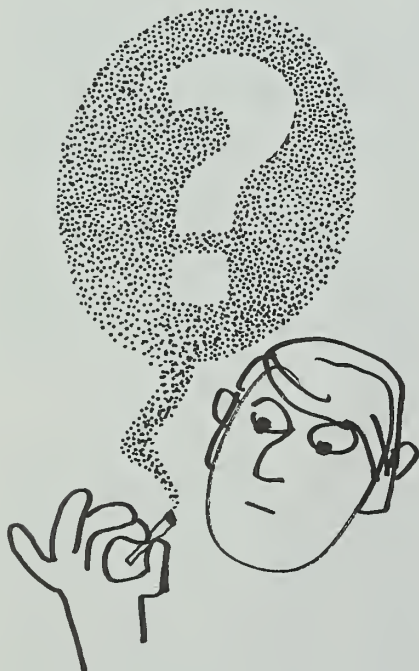
The chairman continued, "The public is really not well-informed about marijuana. There is much uncertainty about the effects of marijuana. I should point out that the 12-17 age group was more uncertain than the adults. They have been bombarded with conflicting information and they no longer know what to believe. For example, many believe marijuana causes death; others believe it is physically addicting. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the law. One-

in-seven of the 12-17 year-olds did not think marijuana possession was illegal."

In comparing alcohol and marijuana, people believe alcohol is more addictive than marijuana; however, alcohol and marijuana are perceived quite differently, he explained, although there is no pattern of believing good things about alcohol and bad things about marijuana. Marijuana users seem to see marijuana and alcohol as roughly interchangeable. Alcohol users, however, do not see the two as interchangeable.

Modal Response

The modal response of parents is to discourage use of marijuana but not forbid it. Young adults (18 to 25) would typically either discourage or rely on a



discussion of pros and cons to produce acceptable future behavior.

Of all the likely sources of general information about marijuana, both the adults and youngsters preferred schools over any of the others. There is also substantial mention of the family physician, the home and mass media.

When asked how society should handle the marijuana issue, 52 per cent of the adults surveyed said they favor a non-legal approach. The views of young people (12 to 17 years of age) is much like those of the adults.

The sale of marijuana is regarded as far more objectionable than its possession. This feeling is characteristic of all age levels, but is especially marked among young adults.

Characteristics

The marijuana milieu is a social one, according to the survey. First use of marijuana is remembered as having these characteristics:

- The marijuana used was most often a gift from a friend in the company of other people.
- The activity was spontaneous rather than planned.
- More often, first use was remembered as motivated by curiosity and novelty.

But the key item the survey uncovered, Mr. Shafer said, is that marijuana may be more important as an issue than a substance. "There is an observable disparity in our data between the concept of marijuana and the result of experience with it. The typical behavior pattern is to try it and find that one loses interest in it. Of tryers who have become users by their own definition, use is far more likely to be occasional than steady, and infrequent rather than frequent.

"Whether they would change their minds under other circumstance we do not know, but the largest part of the population now believes that marijuana is not for them, even if it were to become legal and available. Of those questioned who have had never used it, 81 per cent of the adults and 73 per cent of the youth said that they would never use it in the future," he asserted.

Times of Uncertainty

Continuing, he said, "The unsettled state of the public feeling about marijuana is remarkable. In times of uncertainty, there is much evidence that younger people particularly—those 12 to 17 in our study—do not know what to believe. The same pattern obtains for adults but to a lesser extent.

"We think that much of the population (those who are motivated to know more) could benefit by some clarification of what to believe, and that it is possible to



bring about some change in their feelings," he went on. "We are less certain about whether the current state of knowledge can permit clear statements and clear guidance of the kind needed. Our data seem to show that whatever the available mass media and other information has been, it probably has been somewhat unclear or at cross purposes or laboring under the same circumstances as the public: lack of definition and direction."

Drugs are the third most-expressed concern as a national problem according to the survey. From 1970 to 1971, the concern over drugs increased dramatic-

ally, while Vietnam, as a problem, decreased in the minds of those surveyed.

* * * *

National Commission

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse was created by the Congress under the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 and was mandated to report to the President and the Congress on marijuana and on drug abuse in general.

For the first year, the commission has initiated on its own or let contracts for more than 50 studies and projects on marijuana alone, including the national survey, a Law Enforcement Strategy Project, a study of the long-term acute effects of marijuana useage, a study of marijuana use and its relationship, if any, to crime, and others. In addition, the commission has held three formal hearings in San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Chicago, and seven informal hearings on college and high school campuses, as well as four private meetings with marijuana users who are successful in their respective professional fields.

Local and State Officials

Further, the commission has met with local and State officials in Europe, the Far East (where they talked at length with both commanders and enlisted men of the U.S. military) and Middle Asia. They plan further study trips to Spain, Morocco, Turkey, and Greece. And they have already met with members of the Canadian Commission now making a study of non-medical use of drugs, and have toured the U.S.-Mexican border to observe U.S. Customs operations.

The main job of the commission, Mr. Shafer said, is to sift fact from fiction and to present all the information, not only to the President and the Congress, but also to the American people for a better understanding of the marijuana issue.

The Marijuana Report will be submitted late next month.

The commission has already begun its study of drug abuse in general, and to that end, held its first formal hearing on heroin Feb. 22 in New York City.

The commission will deliver its final report on the whole field of drug abuse in March, 1973, which will be reported in the **Commanders Digest**.

RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE

(Continued From Page 3)

"The Services have true equality," "There's no discrimination in the Service," and "We are all just soldiers (or sailors or airmen).

"None of these are in touch with reality," he asserted, and then explained the facts:

—The Defense Department maintains a real and manifest interest in equal opportunity—so much so that the Defense Department is projected to expend funds in excess of 36 million dollars in Fiscal Year 1973 on its equal opportunity programs and projects.

—The Services and the Defense Department do intend to do something about the problem of equal opportunity. In the area of race relations, the establishment of the DRRI and the starting of the first DRRI class are the most effective witnesses to that intent.

—The problem is not being, and will not be, swept under the rug. When the Defense Department does not make the mark, it will try harder. When the Department is in error, it will admit that error and move to correct each wrong, step by step, one by one, and as fast as it is possible to do so.

Equal Opportunity

"Conversely," Mr. Miller told the students, "some of our Service members who have not yet had the benefit of your future teachings, nor the strong guidance of their commanders which they so evidently lack, have not seen fit to provide that full measure of equal opportunity which our law and moral consciousness has demanded for so long.

"Is there true equality," he asked, "when, out of a total minority representation of 9.8 per cent within the Services, only 2.2 per cent are commissioned officers? Has there been long-standing and true equality when I can name every black general and flag officer and say that I can count them all on one hand?

"This is not to knock the system," he went on. "It is to say that there has



'How can we love our international brother when we have not yet learned to deal equitably with our domestic self?'

been and is a problem which must be corrected."

Mr. Miller pressed his point: "When people do not understand each other, the seeds of mistrust are sown. When people cannot or will not communicate with each other, those seeds of mistrust tend to grow into choking vines that trip and entangle us, and we are caught up in mistrust.

"When we dare to presume that because 'they'—whoever 'they' are—are different, because 'their' culture, 'their' music, 'their' food, 'their' hair, 'their' jargon are different, and we begin to believe that we are better than 'they'—whoever 'they' are—then we drink the juices of the choking vine and we become intoxicated with our own prejudice and bigotry.

The Real Program

"The real program then is not how to deal with the problem but how to deal with ourselves! How do we cope with our own human frailties which cause us

and our neighbors to react in such unworthy ways toward each other? You see, we—you and I—we are the problem. It is not 'the black problem,' it is 'our problem.'"

Mr. Miller said that although he thought there was no classic, school solution to the problem, he felt there is a need for movement toward resolution, and that the Defense Department's Human Goals Program was a proper starting point.

He quoted portions of the Defense Department's Human Goals Program doctrine, and noted the men who were signatory to it when it was first proclaimed on August 18, 1969.

"If this document is allowed to become just another piece of paper," he said, "then the men who signed it, your commanders, and you and I, will have failed our fellow servicemen, our Services, our Country. Most important, we will have failed ourselves as human beings.

A Special Significance

"It is to this concern that this Institute is dedicated. Today's opening ceremony of the first official class at the Defense Race Relations Institute holds a very special significance for each of the Services represented here and the Department of Defense. It signals a manifest commitment of their intent to move in a positive way to meet head-on the problems of racial mistrust and those disharmonies that presently threaten the effectiveness of our Services in accomplishing their missions.

"You here, today," he told the students, "are embarking on an experience in learning about race relations which is going to impact heavily on both your personal and professional lives. You are the men and women who are being charged, along with your commanders, with bringing to fruition Secretary [of Defense Melvin R.] Laird's Human Goals Program. This Institute and the members of its staff and faculty are dedicated to ensure fulfillment of this task.

Expertise and Tools

"Your responsibilities as Race Relations Officers or Noncommissioned Officers will not be easy to achieve. Indeed, your instruction and insightful offerings will be welcomed by some and

roundly rejected by others. It might do well to remember that you are not being sent out to be loved or admired necessarily (hopefully, you will experience both), but that you are being given the expertise and the tools to bring about change in those behavioral patterns of people which work to the detriment of mission accomplishment."

Mr. Miller encouraged the new students, saying: "You are the instruments of the change that must come through open and full communications, through understanding, by and through people. You are a select group of men and women who are pioneering what, in my opinion, is one of the greatest efforts toward developing mutual understanding and trust between the several races of mankind."

Mr. Miller concluded: "'Time waits for no man,' it has been said, and so, with the passing of time will come the test of how well you will have been prepared to perform your roles. I am confident that, through each of you, a change is going to come."

Mr. Miller was introduced at the opening ceremonies by Army Colonel Edward F. Krise, Director of DRRI. Air Force Major General David M. Jones, Commander of the Air Force Eastern Test Range and the ranking military official at Patrick Air Force Base, also spoke briefly to the DRRI students, staff and faculty.

DRRI Curriculum

The curriculum for the seven-week course was adopted after a six-week pilot training session completed studies in December. The initial class is comprised of nearly 80 students representing the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, National Guard and Reserve Forces. Eventually, following completion of remodeling construction work on permanent buildings to which the DRRI will move later this year, as many as 200 students will be accommodated at any one time.

After graduation from the DRRI course, Race Relations Officers and Noncommissioned Officers will return to their respective units, where they will conduct discussion seminars and education programs in race relations.

DEFENSE BUDGET

(Continued From Page 2)

funds enacted by the Congress for FY 72, and 9.3 points less than the FY 68 portion of 39.1 per cent.

Lowest Since FY 50

Defense outlays are 30 percent of the total Federal outlays—down 12.5 points from the FY 68 peak of 42.5 per cent. This is the lowest proportion of Federal expenditures since FY 50.

The percentage of the GNP devoted to Defense expenditures continues to decline—down from 6 per cent to 6.4 per cent in FY 73, which also is partially due to the lag in outlays versus budget authority. This will be a 22-year low.

Southeast Asia costs continue to decline as the war winds down and troops are withdrawn. War costs decreased \$2.8 billion between FY 71 and FY 72, with further substantial reductions programmed for FY 73. This decline frees resources for base-line force support and improvement.

Major program increases totaling \$3.5 billion occur in the investment areas—procurement, RDT&E, military construction, family housing and military assistance.

Operating funds—military personnel, retired pay and operations and maintenance—increased by \$3.1 billion, but this over-all increase is less than the cost of pay raises. Within the operations area, however, increases are provided for support of base-line forces as Southeast Asia war costs decrease.

These figures bear out Assistant Secretary Moot's contention that "... the 1973 budget is an increase for defense and further, it continues the transition from reduced wartime activities to improving and strengthening our peace-time, or our base-line, forces.

Nuclear Deterrent

"It does that by strengthening our strategic nuclear deterrent. It does it by providing for the modernization and improved readiness of our general-purpose forces. It does the transition by transferring more of the Vietnam operations to the South Vietnamese. It allocates continuing increased resources to

RDT&E to preserve our technological superiority; and, under the total force planning concept, it improves our total forces by modernizing the National Guard and Reserve forces, as well as showing an increase for military assistance to our allies."

In his testimony requesting the supplemental appropriation totaling \$141 million in RDT&E and \$113.8 million in procurement funds for a total of \$254.8 million, Secretary Laird emphasized the urgent need for this additional sum. "These funds will be used for programs that we need to start now to meet defense requirements as a result of the Soviet weapons momentum, to assure command and control capabilities, to improve our technology base in key areas, to increase operational test and evaluation, and to reduce the high costs of buying and maintaining our weapons systems."

Concerning specifics of the request, the Advanced Airborne National Command Post (AABNCP) is an urgent program. Since the present system is severely deficient in survivability and capacity, it is necessary that a total fleet of seven AABNCPs be added to the Nation's air forces to perform the command and control job.

Aircraft Purchases

A request of \$113.8 million was made to purchase the first four Boeing 747 aircraft in FY 72, with two more being added in FY 73 and one in FY 74 to achieve early correction of deficiencies.

Also needed was \$89.4 million in RDT&E to meet potential near-term Soviet threats posed by their upgraded ICBM force, cruise missiles, surface-to-air missiles, ballistic missile defenses and antisubmarine warfare systems. Funds are also requested for a number of projects including the Undersea Long-Range Missile System (ULMS), the F-111 aircraft, the new advanced airborne command post aircraft, advanced ballistic re-entry systems, advanced ocean surveillance system and an advanced cruise missile.

An additional request was made for \$23 million to fund such projects as an electromagnetic pulse simulator, test instrumentation, helicopter gunship test and evaluation, laser countermeasures

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DEFENSE BUDGET

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testing, and accelerated initial operational test and evaluation of a "close-in" weapon system designed to protect U.S. surface ships from the cruiser missile threat.

Electromagnetic Pulses

The concern over the effects of electromagnetic pulses (EMP) produced by large explosions prompted inclusion of three items in the supplemental RDT&E request, the first being for the design of the advanced airborne command post; the second for \$4 million to initiate an EMP simulator of sufficient size to test adequately avionics in full-size aircraft at close to the EMP threat level, and the third for \$10 million, half of which is in the Air Force estimate and the remainder in the Defense Nuclear Agency estimate, to determine through testing EMP hardness design, criteria for specific command, control and communications components.

Results will also have direct bearing on the B-1, Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), other aircraft and ground installations.

A total of \$15.6 million is included in requests for the M-60A1 Tank product improvement, a maintenance/reliability program and an advanced short take-off and landing (STOL) transport.

Guided Projectile

Further, \$13 million was asked for such projects as a cannon-launched guided projectile, electronic warfare equipment and an advanced vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) technology.

Secretary Laird, in pointing up the importance of the DoD budget requests, remarked, "I said last year that if additional funds were needed to assure our national security, I would not hesitate to recommend them. In my judgment, particularly in the light of Congressional cuts of some \$3 billion in budget authority made in FY 72, the budget and the supplemental appropriation request—which the President is sending to the Congress—ask for the absolute minimum amount necessary to safeguard our national security."

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

DOMESTIC ACTION. How it all happened was recently explained by two pilots from Nellis AFB, Nev., who aided in the capture of a civilian aircraft hijacker who bailed out of a Hughes Airwest DC-9 airliner with \$50,000. The hijacker had forced the airline pilot to take off from McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas, Nev., and head for Denver, Colo. Minutes later, two F-111 fighter-bombers from Tactical Air Command's 474th TAC Fighter Wing were airborne after being alerted. "We flew with him . . . almost as though we were a three-ship formation," said the pilot of the Air Force lead plane. A short time later, when the hijacker bailed out with the \$50,000, the F-111 pilots continued to circle the area, directing law enforcement officials on the ground to where the hijacker had landed until he was captured a few hours later.

RACE RELATIONS. The Ft. Campbell, Ky., Race Relations Workshop, at the request of the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Community College's newly formed Black Student Union, recently traveled to the school to conduct a race relations class. The workshop presented methods of establishing communications among blacks and white for the purpose of understanding racial tensions created from misconceptions and prejudice. More than 80 black and white Hopkinsville citizens attended the two-and-one-half hour discussion. Army Sergeant First Class Waverly Walton and Staff Sergeant William Lonsdale instructed the session on behalf of the Ft. Campbell Racial Harmony Council.

ECOLOGY. Members of the Kingfishers Oceanographic Society of the Point Mugu Sport SCUBA Diving Club in California have a community service project underway that is paying off in several ways. They have been bringing up trash from the sea floor and the dives also help to fulfill requirements for advanced certification. As a result of the project, the area is proving a boon to local fishermen. The club membership is open to military, civil service and contractor personnel at Point Mugu or Port Hueneme who are certified divers. Clubmembers provide two activities each month at various locations in the region.



DOMESTIC ACTION. Air Force Academy Cadet (Senior) Bill Walsh is one of 30 cadets who take turns conducting morning classes in world history for students in the 7th and 8th grades at Corpus Christi School in Colorado Springs, Colo. The cadets volunteered to help the school when they heard the regular school teacher was forced to resign for health reasons.

(USAF Academy Photo by TSgt. Jim Caldwell)